6: Sauer--125 [2] G-5 (1785-94) 1802 Yakut
116, 264, 372

"They never wash any of their eating or drinking utensils; but, as soon as a dish is emptied, they clean it with the fore and middle finger; for they think it a great sin to wash away any part of their food, and apprehend that the consequence will be a scarcity. Their earthen vessels they keep extremely clean, because they can make them so by burning, in which case the fire accepts the remains that adhered to the sides. Before they begin to eat any thing, they throw a small spoonful into the fire as an offering of thanks."

7: Shklovsky -- 41-42 T-3 (1891-92) 1916 Yakut
116, 252, 264

"Many, many people will come to the wedding," exclaimed my hostess, beginning to prepare our luncheon. She took from under a deer-skin a wooden cup full of fish-fat, removed with her fingers the dead mosquitoes and dirt in it, took a bundle of yukala, and placed all on the flat wooden barrel which served as a table. The yukala was dipped in the fish-fat, and this was the usual dainty luncheon in the fishing season. Remembering that Russians were somewhat [42] fastidious, our hostess produced for our use a flat spoon made of choobuk horn, (1) which she carefully cleaned by licking it."

1. The choobuk is a very interesting animal, little known to zoology. It is found in the mountains of Tass-Khayata. It resembles a moufflon and is very timid. Its thick fluffy fur is of a bluish colour. The Lamouts make spoons of its flat twisted horns.

7: Shklovsky -- 180 T-3 (1891-92)1916 Yakut
116, 264

"The fastidious traveller would do well to turn his head aside to avoid seeing how the Yakuts clean the cauldron at the end of the meal. The hostess first takes out all the bones, which she gives to the children; after that she scoops out with a flat horn-spoon as much as possible of what is left, but round the sides and bottom were left traces of the food, traces which no spoon could remove. But this matter is very easily remedied. Fingers are called into requisition for this, fingers whose cleanliness leaves much to be desired. At last, even fingers cannot remove any more, but the Yakuts still suspect the existence of some nourishing elements on the sides of the cauldron, and tongues now come into action. This is the children's business. Some red-cheeked, slant-eyed Bouksan or Amoukchan or Itiniak, on whose flat, short-nosed dirty face garden produce might have been sown, puts his shaggy head into the cauldron and begins to lick it with scrupulous care. After this last operation you can wager that not the least trace of food remains in the cauldron. This unpleasant rutual always takes place even when you feed the Yakuts well, and have, moreover, given them a little store of food besides."

16: Great Britain Admiralty -- 168 [5] G-3 (no date) 1920 Yakut
116, 183, 264, 574, 782

"They have many customs and superstitions. No woman other than the hostess may give anything to eat or drink to a male stranger before the fire-place, but must walk round the chimney to present it. It is wrong to wash plates; such waste will produce scarcity;earthern vessels are cleaned by being burnt; it is not felt then that anything is wasted because the food thus consumed is an offering to the fire, which also receives a small spoonful as an offering of thanks."

44: Gilder -- 332 J-2 (1882) 1883 Yakut
116, 252, 262, 264, 342, 556

"The country here [RCH: between the Aldan River and Yakutsk] is more thickly peopled than further north, but the houses are of the same construction--logs notched into each other at the corners and a flat roof of logs closely laid and covered with a thick layer of turf. The whole outside of the structure is afterward smeared with manure. The rich Yakouts live just like the poor ones-- the same kind of houses, one little end reserved for the family, and the other filled with cows and calves. At the season I passed through this country these people live entirely upon milk, rich and poor alike. The milk is boiled with the inner bark of the pine tree, pounded first to break the fibres. Sometimes this dish is improved with a gallon or two of minnows, caught in traps that are set for the purpose in every lake and stream. I have eaten of this dish with these people in the fashionable style--that is, each male is provided with a large wooden spoon, and the pot is set in the middle of the table, so that every one can fish for himself. When one is hungry it is a very palatable dish, but I cannot understand how great, strong men can be satisfied to subsist on milk when they have an abundance of cattle. Perhaps it is this milk diet that makes such cowards of these people."